

Arafat, Bourguiba hold talks

TUNIS (R) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat met Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba Wednesday, the Tunisian News agency reported. Mr. Arafat said he had discussed developments on the Arab scene including visits by high-level Arab League delegations to Washington, Paris, Peking and Moscow. The talks also touched on his recent meetings with Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang and Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky. Also present at Wednesday's meeting were Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali and Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi. Mr. Arafat and part of the PLO leadership have established their provisional base in Tunis following organisation's evacuation from Israeli-besieged west Beirut last August.

Jordan Times

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جوردان تايمز مؤسسة صحفية إسرائيلية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

HAPPY NEW YEAR

We would like to inform our readers and advertisers that, due to the new year holiday, the Jordan Times will not be published on Saturday, Jan. 1, 1983. Our next issue will be on Sunday Jan. 2. The Jordan Times wishes all of you a very happy and prosperous New Year.

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11 nations increase aid to UNRWA

AMMAN (J.T.) — Eleven nations have announced increases in their 1983 contributions to the United Nations Works and Relief agency for Palestinian refugees (UNRWA), according to an announcement by the agency Wednesday. They were responding to an urgent appeal by UNRWA Commissioner-General Olof Rydbeck for increased aid to the agency. Australia, Denmark, Libya and Norway have announced major increases in their contributions. Finland, France, Greece, Indonesia, Portugal, Senegal and Sri Lanka have also increased their 1983 contributions in cash or kind in the UNRWA. And two countries, Burma and Zimbabwe, which have not contributed to the agency before, have announced contributions to the 1983 UNRWA budget.

Health minister to hold press conference Saturday

AMMAN (Petra) — Health Minister Zuhair Malhas will hold a press conference at the Health Ministry on Saturday to speak about the newly established Jordanian Medical Council, a national health scheme, Al Basir Hospital services and the diphtheria disease. Meanwhile, Dr. Malhas Wednesday stressed the importance which the health ministry attaches to the blood banks in Jordan and said proper rules and regulations to organise blood donation will be issued. The minister was speaking at a meeting with members of the Jordanian National Blood Bank Society who briefed the minister on the society's activities and programmes. The society has drawn up plans for a campaign to encourage the public to donate blood, he said. Dr. Malhas said that his ministry will be willing to offer all possible help towards achieving the society's humanitarian objectives. The new national health scheme grants every blood donor the right to acquire a health card to get medical treatment free of charge for six months; and the Ministry of Health will give blood donors priority in obtaining blood if they need it, Dr. Malhas said.

Mubarak says no concessions on Taba

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak Wednesday brushed aside Israeli claims over Taba, a border coastal strip in Sinai, and said Egypt was not prepared to make any concessions on its sovereignty rights over the area. The president was commenting for the first time on a statement attributed to Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon, last week that the 700 square metre disputed strip would remain under Israeli control. "Taba is Egyptian and we are not prepared to make any concessions on our sovereignty rights," President Mubarak said. He added that neither Egypt nor Israel were prepared to negotiate under any preconditions.

5 senior Indian military officers die in helicopter crash

NEW DELHI (R) — Five senior Indian military officers were killed Wednesday when their helicopter crashed in the Himalayan state of Sikkim, the Press Trust of India (PTI) reported. The dead included an army colonel and four air force officers, the news agency quoted official sources as saying.

Turkey executes triple murderer

ANKARA (R) — A convicted triple murderer was hanged Wednesday in the central city of Konya, the 22nd person to be executed in Turkey since the military government revived capital punishment after it seized power in 1980, the semi-official Anadolu News Agency reported. Kazim Ergun, was found guilty of killing three people in a blood feud.

Israel hardens demand at withdrawal talks

BEIRUT (R) — Israel has hardened its demand that normalisation of relations with Lebanon should be the main topic in talks between the two countries, a senior Lebanese official said Wednesday.

The unnamed official, who was quoted by state-run Beirut Radio, said this was why the two delegations had been unable to agree on an agenda at the first meeting Tuesday in the seaside town of Khaldé south of here.

The talks, being held more than six months after Israel invaded Lebanon, are due to resume Thursday in the northern Israeli settlement of Kiryat Shmona and further discussion of the agenda is expected.

Beirut Radio quoted the official as saying Israel hardened its position on normalisation of relations Tuesday. Lebanon was insisting

on the withdrawal of troops being the main issue, he was quoted as saying.

Lebanese officials, asked to comment on the progress of the talks, referred reporters to the comments carried by Beirut Radio.

U.S. special envoy Morris Draper, who has spent months trying to get Lebanon and Israel to negotiate and heads the U.S. delegation to the talks, said he expected progress at the Kiryat Shmona session.

Mr. Draper was speaking to reporters after a meeting in Beirut with Foreign Minister Elie Salem

and the head of the Lebanese negotiating team, retired diplomat Antoine Fattal.

The meeting was one of several scheduled for Wednesday to try and iron out difficulties over an agenda for the talks, the first formal, public negotiations between the two countries since the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

The official quoted by Beirut Radio said Lebanon had no doubt the talks would be difficult "since Israel will try to attain specific gains during the negotiations."

The official did not elaborate, but it was clear from the first session of the talks that the two sides have widely differing aims.

Chief Israeli negotiator David Kimche said Israel aimed to sign an accord "which we believe will be but a step away from the full, final, formal peace treaty that we would like to see come about."

Lebanon, which has resisted previous Israeli demands for a



Israeli armored personnel carrier and jeep block the road leading to the Lebanon Beach Hotel in Khaldé Tuesday where talks began on Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. (A.P. wirephoto)

peace treaty, fearing a boycott by fellow Arab states, called for an unconditional Israeli withdrawal.

The official quoted by the radio spoke of differences within the Israeli team but did not elaborate. He said "one party" understood Lebanon's conditions while the second party "was still hardening its attitude."

One possible solution to the looming deadlock over the agenda, reported by the French-

language daily L'Orient-Le Jour, was the formation of three sub-committees to discuss different topics concurrently.

According to the Israeli order of priorities these are normalisation of relations, "security arrangements" in southern Lebanon and the withdrawal of foreign forces.

Lebanon says priority must be given to the pullout of all foreign forces — Israeli, Syrian and Pales-

PLO rejects Egypt's call for recognition of Israel

CAIRO (R) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat has rejected a call by Egypt that the PLO should recognise Israel because it would only lead to even more Israeli transgression, the weekly magazine Al Mussawar said Wednesday.

It quoted Mr. Arafat, Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), as saying in an interview that a unilateral rec-

ognition as requested by Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak would leave the Palestinian revolution empty handed.

Mr. Arafat said: "Simultaneous recognition between us and Israel is our only trump card. What else do I have left in my hands? ... I will be left stark naked if I give in."

He added that he knew this issue was not a focal point in

Egypt's Middle East policy. "Let us search for joint stances that might consolidate Palestinian steadfastness..." he said.

Mr. Arafat called for a meeting between Egypt and other Arab countries to discuss the Palestinian problem and said he was personally prepared to pave the way for such a meeting.

The PLO and all Arab states except Sudan, Somalia and Oman severed diplomatic relations with Egypt three years ago after it signed a peace treaty with Israel.

Mr. Arafat was also quoted as saying that there was no point in Arabs talking about peace unless they backed this up with a powerful army to match that of Israel.

Finnish government to resign today

HELSINKI (R) — Finland's Social Democratic Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa announced Wednesday that his four-party coalition would resign Thursday after its Communist and Socialist members voted against government plans for increased defence spending.

The Communists and Socialists, grouped together as the People's Democratic League, voted in parliament against proposals for a 19 per cent rise in defence expenditure despite a warning by the prime minister that he would not tolerate such opposition within the government.

Political sources said it was highly unlikely that Mr. Sorsa would call elections before they are due next March. They said it was probable that when Mr. Sorsa handed his resignation to President Mauno Koivisto Thursday he would suggest that he should form a caretaker cabinet.

Even without the People's Democrats, the other coalition partners — Mr. Sorsa's Social Democrats, the Centrists and the small Swedish Party — would control 103 of the 200 seats in the Eduskunta, the single-chamber parliament.

UNITA reports success against Angola

LISBON (R) — Angola's main rebel movement reported it had killed 404 government soldiers and 70 Cubans in a four-day Christmas offensive and had extended its operations for the first time to the country's northern regions.

The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) said in a communique released in Lisbon that the guerrillas were now fighting in the province of Uige on the Zairean border.

'Reagan plan needs action', says U.S. expert

By Samira Kassar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Evidence of action is needed to follow up American President Ronald Reagan's Sept. 1 speech, outlining a new proposal for peace in the Middle East, which was "an indication of intention," according to Dr. William Quandt, presently a senior research fellow at the Brookings Institution and director of the National Security Council's Middle East Department during the Carter administration.

Dr. Quandt, who is on a several day visit to Jordan as part of a Middle East tour, told reporters Wednesday that Mr. Reagan's proposal had been "a very good first step" but that "quick tangible evidence that it could be translated into action was still necessary soon if U.S. credibility was not to be lost."

Dr. Quandt expressed the necessity for tangible evidence of progress in two directions simultaneously. The first direction, he said, was the achievement of progress in negotiations to secure withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon and security in the country. The second was the arrival at a "procedural breakthrough" that would result in the beginning of negotiations to resolve the Palestine question and the overall Middle East situation.

Regarding the Israeli-Lebanon

talks which began Tuesday, Dr. Quandt said that if there is to be an American role in these negotiations, it should be the arrangement of the agenda so that withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon and the achievement of security both within Lebanon and its borders are at the top of priorities.

He said that Israel would try to bargain for political advantage and attempt to prolong the negotiations as long as necessary to achieve its political goals. He added that it was also Israel's advantage to prolong the negotiations on Lebanon to reduce chances that negotiations on the Palestine question would begin. He expressed the opinion that political issues should not be a precondition to dealing with withdrawal and security in Lebanon, as Israel is demanding.

Dr. Quandt also pointed out the need for intensified U.S. dialogue with Jordan, Egypt, the Palestinians, Syria and other Arab countries in order to arrive at a procedural breakthrough that would result in the beginning of negotiations.

Dr. Quandt described the role envisaged for Jordan in the Reagan proposals as "the most dramatic shift from the Camp David approach," which tended to rely heavily on Egypt.

He said that as the realisation that Egypt could not speak on

behalf of the Palestinians had emerged, the idea that first Jordan and then as time went on Jordan together with the Palestinians, could negotiate.

Dr. Quandt expressed uneasiness about the fact that a conceptualisation of a Jordanian-Palestinian role in negotiations had not been fully articulated and that there was an American tendency of being slightly "too intent" on reviving the Jordanian option in its earlier form, rather than trying to adapt to a somewhat more complex Middle East reality.

He said that any Palestinians who participate in negotiations must be acceptable to the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). The important question was how to bring the PLO into the political dialogue surrounding the negotiations. This, he said, could be facilitated by finding a channel or a formula for U.S. dialogue with the PLO.

Besides a demonstration that the U.S. can produce early results in Lebanon, other assurances of U.S. credibility and commitment to the peace process were needed, Dr. Quandt said.

Evidence must be presented that American influence, which is theoretically quite substantial, can be brought to bear on the negotiations, he said.

He added that Jordan should not be asked to play a solitary role

Heavy snow prevents search for lost climbers on Everest

KATHMANDU (R) — Heavy snow Wednesday prevented a further search on Mount Everest for two Japanese climbers who have been missing on the world's highest mountain since Monday evening.

A Nepalese Tourism Ministry spokesman said he believed Yasuo Kato, 33, who on Monday became the first person to climb the peak in winter, was trying to help his companion Toshiaki Kobayashi, 35, who suffered

frostbite during their ascent.

The spokesman said he thought Kato's experience and stamina could bring him through the ordeal in sub-zero temperatures and biting winds.

Kato is the only climber to have scaled Everest's 8,848-metre (29,028-foot) peak in three different seasons. In 1973 he lost all his toes and three fingers because of frostbite during his first attempt on Everest.

New wave of political violence erupts in Corsica

PARIS (R) — A fresh wave of political violence in Corsica by nationalists seeking the island's independence from France will be firmly resisted, Security Minister Joseph Franceschi said Wednesday.

The Corsican National Liberation Front (FLNC) bombed seven French-owned private residences in one night this week in the Corsican capital, Ajaccio.

A statement by Mr. Franceschi said the government "is absolutely determined to fight this pernicious and insidious form of terrorism and to stop it spreading."

Police have blamed the FLNC for almost 800 acts of political violence since February, when a truce between the nationalists and the government ended with the mur-

der of a soldier. With the scale of the confrontation mounting, the FLNC is openly comparing its fight with Algeria's war for independence from French colonial rule which ended in 1962.

FLNC guerrillas have begun attacking the homes of French families, as well as the banks and government offices which have been their traditional targets.

Corsican sources said the nationalists were trying to force French people to leave Corsica and "already some people are preferring to pack up and go rather than risk being hit."

Ajaccio is plastered with graffiti in Corsican dialect saying "I Francesei Fora" (French out), the

sources said. Messages left on the scenes of bombings accuse France of trying to swamp the island with settlers.

Three policemen were injured in the bombings last Monday night of homes including those of French shopkeepers and civil servants.

The front says it has started collecting revolutionary taxes from rich Corsicans, and from "a number of Frenchmen who have made large profits out of our colonisation."

Police believe the FLNC has no more than 200 active members despite the intensity of its operations.

Mr. Franceschi said the ferment was being exploited by ordinary

criminals and outsiders though he denied a claim by the French opposition Republican Party that foreign countries, particularly Libya, were involved.

A parliamentary delegation visited Corsica earlier this month and sent a report on the situation to President Francois Mitterrand.

The newspaper France Soir said the report, which has not been made public, urged the president to announce a public commitment that the island would remain part of France.

The conflict between the FLNC and the authorities died down after President Mitterrand was elected in 1981 and arrested jailed Corsican nationalists. Security sources say the FLNC

has exploited the lull to rebuild and improve its forces.

Last August, nationalists won 13 per cent of the seats in a new assembly elected to run the island as part of the Socialist government's decentralisation of power in France.

The assembly is dominated by conservative parties committed to union with France.

The FLNC urged its supporters to boycott the poll and stepped up its campaign of bombings.

The French left-wing newspaper Liberation has quoted former FLNC leader Yves Stella as saying the government "has refused to recognise the reality in Corsica... it has not or cannot put an end to the colonial regime."

SSC starts scheme for higher pension

AMMAN (Petra) — The Social Security Corporation (SSC) has opened the door for the family and beneficiaries of a deceased person covered by the SSC to buy as many years of service as desired so that they can get a higher pension. SSC Director-General Farhi 'Obaid announced here Wednesday.

He told a press conference that the beneficiaries can, within two months after the death of the family head submit such a request.

Dr. 'Obaid explained that according to given rules an SSC pensioner can get up to 75 per cent of his salary and his family can get up to 60 per cent of his salary after his death provided he had been covered by the SSC for at least one year.

A recent study conducted on the pension scheme recommended that a minimum of JD 30 to JD 40 should be paid in monthly pension to the beneficiary, Mr. 'Obaid said.

Concerning future plans, Mr. 'Obaid said that the SSC will in the first quarter of 1983 cover all companies, or other establishments employing five or more workers and these are expected to

number 40,000.

In 1984, he said, the SSC will cover all citizens employed by any establishment, and in 1985 SSC regulations will cover all Jordanians even those employed as farm labourers, domestic servants and other citizens not covered by the civil servants pension scheme or the military pension scheme.

The SSC will open new branches in Aqaba, Karak and Salt in the coming two years in addition, to one in Irbid which became operational in November of this year, Mr. 'Obaid added.

So far those covered by the SSC are 150,000 and the SSC's revenues over the past three years have amounted to JD 42 million, he said.

Mr. 'Obaid said that the SSC has decided to buy 700 shares in two local financial institutions and to grant Yarmouk University a JD 1 million loan to help it establish housing units for its employees, another JD 1 million to Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, and to construct 150 housing units for its employees at an estimated cost of JD 500,000.

Lebanese National Resistance warns of stepped-up attacks

BEIRUT (R) — A shadowy organisation which has claimed responsibility for a string of attacks on Israeli troops in Lebanon threatened Wednesday to step up its operations.

The threat was made by the "Lebanese National Resistance Front" in a three-page typed statement in Arabic delivered to Western news organisations in Beirut.

It is the first known written communication from the organisation, although the Palestine News Agency Wafa has frequently reported that "units of the Lebanese National Resistance" were responsible for the attacks.

Southern Lebanon was a stronghold of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) commandos until they withdrew after the Israeli invasion last June.

The organisation's statement said: "The Lebanese National Resistance Front, which carried out all operations against the occupation, pledges... to increase its blows to force the enemy to evacuate the last inch of Lebanese soil."

In the past three days, there have been daily attacks on Israeli soldiers and installations in the southern Lebanese town of Sidon.

Until the invasion, Palestinian fighters and Lebanese, leftist and Muslim militiamen used to fight side by side under the name of "the Joint Forces".

The PLO commandos were evacuated from Beirut in August and the joint forces command was dissolved. But several thousand Palestinian fighters are still in the north and east of the country.

Bolivia dismisses former air force, navy commanders

LA PAZ (R) — The Bolivian air force and navy Wednesday dismissed two of their former commanders-in-chief accused of dealing illicitly in semi-precious stones.

Official communiques from the air force and navy high commands said Gen. Waldo Bernal Pereyra and Rear-Admiral Ramiro Terrazas, both former military junta members, respectively had been discharged.

The two commanders seized power, along with then army commander Gen. Luis Garcia Meza, in a bloody coup in July 1980 which prevented the current civilian government taking office after democratic elections.

Admiral Terrazas and Gen. Bernal designated Gen. Garcia Meza as president, although the three continued to form the military junta which ruled the country.

Mr. Garcia Meza and his then Interior Minister Col. Luis Arce Gomez were dismissed from the army in a military court ruling last week.

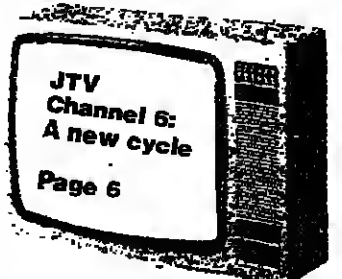
Mr. Arce Gomez and Mr. Garcia Meza are currently living in Argentina. The former was recently granted political asylum by the Argentine military government.

Mr. Arce Gomez is wanted by Bolivia's three-month-old civilian government to face charges of human rights violations and drug-trafficking during his term of office.

The three former Junta members are in the process of being tried for the illegal exploitation of semi-precious stones. They have been charged with signing a contract with a private firm in the name of the state for their own enrichment. Wednesday's dismissals appear to be part of a purge of high-ranking officers who actively participated in the Garcia Meza government which isolated Bolivia internationally due to alleged widespread human rights abuses.

Political sources said recent movements within the armed forces represented a purge of hard-liners by the democratically minded commanders-in-chief installed soon after leftist President Hernan Siles Zuazo took office in October, two years after he was elected.

The country's most important regiments are now all under the command of men who were consistently opposed to the Garcia Meza government, they added.



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HOME NEWS

Experts draw up plans to set up Arab centre for science, maths

IRBID (Petra) — A team of Arab specialists entrusted with conducting studies on the establishment of a centre to develop the teaching of mathematics and

sciences in the Arab World ended a three day meeting here Wednesday and issued several recommendations.

The participants, who met at Yarmouk University, endorsed plans for the establishment of the projected centre which, they said, would handle problems and difficulties that teachers of both subjects usually face.

A statement issued at the end of the meeting outlined programmes that the centre would be implementing in order to unite science and mathematics curricula in the Arab World, develop methods of teaching the subjects and qualified teachers.

The statement also outlined the projected centre's programmes for conducting research, educational experiments, the exchange of expertise among Arab countries in the field, and said it

would issue a periodical to highlight the centre's activities. These, it said, would include organising seminars, scientific conferences and symposia to tackle methods for teaching science and mathematics.

Yarmouk University President Adnan Badran, who chaired the meeting, delivered a speech at the closing session paying tribute to the participants and voicing appreciation to the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organisation (ALECSO) which sponsored and organised the meeting.

The delegates represented Arab universities in Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Tunis, Syria as well as Jordan.

Yarmouk University attends UAE seminar on English

IRBID (Petra) — Yarmouk University participated in a seminar on English language, held at the United Arab Emirates recently, according to Dr. Shaker Al Hassan, who led a university delegation to the seminar.

Dr. Hassan said that participants at the seminar, which grouped representatives of English-language departments in various Arab universities, reviewed several working papers on linguistics, English literature and other related topics.

The four-member Yarmouk team submitted four working papers to the seminar which was attended by delegates from 16 Arab universities, he said.

The seminar was organised by the Union of Arab Universities, Dr. Hassan added.

Central Bank issues daily bulletins on exchange rates to moneychangers

AMMAN (Petra) — The Central Bank Wednesday began issuing special daily foreign currency exchange rate bulletins to moneychangers operating at airports and border posts, according to a Central Bank spokesman.

He said that the bulletin, which would not necessarily be similar to that issued to local banks and published by local newspapers, is designed to facilitate money exchange transactions to visitors and travellers.

The Central Bank has asked these money changers to place the daily bulletin at a place where the public can see it clearly, and warned that severe measures will be taken against violators, he added. According to the spokesman, the public is called on to request a receipt whenever they buy or sell foreign currency at border points.

APMC contributes medicines to N. Yemeni quake victims

SALT (J.T.) — The Salt-based Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Company (APMC) shipped Wednesday 35 tonnes of medical supplies to victims of North Yemen's recent earthquake. The supplies include antibiotics, tranquilizers and other medicines.

North Yemen's Ambassador to Jordan Abdullah Al Dabbi and embassy staff were at hand to see the departure of the shipment and Mr. Dabbi voiced his country's appreciation and gratitude for the assistance.

The Jordan National Red Crescent Society has recently mounted a campaign to collect financial and in-kind contributions to the earthquake's victims. The medical supplies came in response to a call by Red Crescent President Ahmad Abu Qoura.

Book exhibition marks Prophet's birthday

AMMAN (Petra) — Education Minister Said Al Tal opened Wednesday an Islamic book exhibition at the Sharf (Islamic law) College in Amman on the occasion of the anniversary of Prophet Mohammed's birthday.

On display for one week are books, magazines and other publications which feature the life and sayings of the Prophet in addition to other Islamic topics.

Present at the opening ceremony was Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Kamel Al Sharif along with other senior officials.

University experts locate phosphate ores in north

AMMAN (J.T.) — Two Jordanian scientists, Dr. Abdulquader Ahd and Dr. Shaker Mukbel, have discovered new phosphate ores in the northwest of Jordan, according to a memorandum sent by University of Jordan President Abdul Salam Al Majali, to Ali Al Nsoor, director general of the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company (JPMC).

Dr. Majali stressed the fact that the University of Jordan exerts "enormous efforts to contribute towards raising the society's productivity and efficiency."

Dr. Mukbel told the Jordan Times that a technical committee has been formed grouping the two scientists and the JPMC's prospecting department head.

According to Dr. Mukbel, the committee has confirmed the new discovery and prepared a progress report to the JPMC's administration. The report included an illustrative map in addition to showing the economic importance of the discovery, Dr. Mukbel said.

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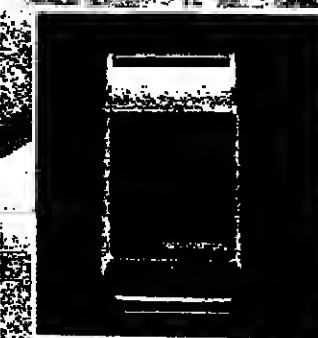
and completed forms should be returned to the above address not later than 12 February 1983.

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مكتبة الأجيال

Kurosawa to film Japanese King Lear with French money

By Toshio Kojima
Reuters

TOKYO — A tragedy inspired by Shakespeare's King Lear, set in 16th-century Japan and backed with French money is the latest film project of Japanese director Akira Kurosawa.

Most of the film will be shot in Japan's northern island of Hokkaido, where panoramic sweeps of open country and hundreds of horses are available for the battle

scenes, Kurosawa said in an interview.

Kurosawa, whose last film Kagemusha (Shadow Warrior) was joint winner of the Golden Palm prize at the 1980 Cannes Film Festival, plans to start shooting Ran (Rebellion) in April and to complete filming in December. This would leave him time to edit it before the 1984 Cannes Festival.

Money is not a problem. He said Serge Silberman of the Paris-

based company Greenwich Film Production has agreed to raise two billion yen (\$8.2 million) in cooperation with Daniel Toscani du Plantier, director general of Gaumont S.A., a French film distributor.

Kurosawa, 72, said he had been considering the idea for years. Though inspired by King Lear, he said the plot differs in many respects from Shakespeare's tragic tale of an old king driven to madness and poverty by the

results of his own misjudgement. In Kurosawa's script, Lear's three daughters become the three sons of a powerful lord in war-torn 16th-century Japan.

The ageing lord plans to divide his land between the three but rejects one outspoken son in favour of his two other smooth-

tongued heirs. They rebel against him, and the third son's attempt to help his father leads to the destruction of all three.

"It could happen even today. If you have three sons you can have trouble with the three sons. This is especially true when the father is old and wants to leave something to the children ... that's when families often start squabbling," said Uly Pickardt, general production manager of Ran.

Mr. Pickardt said the script was interesting, well written and modern despite its medieval setting.

The key part of the old warlord will be played by Tatsuya

Nakadai, the star of Kagemusha, in which a criminal who is the double of his dying ruler is forced to take the lord's place to conceal his death from his enemies.

The Toho film company which produced Kagemusha said it had cost 1.45 billion yen (\$5.9 million) a large amount by Japanese standards — but had so far earned three billion yen (\$12.2 million), making it a considerable commercial success.

But Mr. Pickardt said Kagemusha was not promoted as

well and as widely as it could have been, and promised that Ran would get much wider distribution outside Japan.

Kurosawa has found it difficult to obtain financial backing in Japan, where his reputation is as a perfectionist who is also a slow and high-spending film-maker.

He said he had planned to shoot Ran several years ago, before Kagemusha, but had been unable to raise the necessary money in Japan.

Mr. Silberman is known for a

number of films he has produced with the Spanish-born Mexican director Luis Bunuel, including The Discreet Charm of the Bourgeoisie, Diary of a Chambermaid and Milky Way.

He has also produced films directed by Rene Clement, Jacques Becker and Jean Herman.

Silberman promised the film would be purely Japanese, using only Japanese actors and technicians. "If it's a good Japanese picture, it will become a good international picture," he said.

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GUEST EDITORIAL

Test of faith

By Tareq Masarwah

DR. WILLIAM Quandt, the noted American expert on the Middle East, proved at a press conference in Amman Wednesday that he is a sensible man. The former senior member of the U.S. National Security Council also proved that he is like many Third World former ministers or senior officials, who come up with the best statement when they are out of office.

At his press conference, Dr. Quandt tried to explore peace opportunities as a senior research fellow at the Brookings Institution in Washington, drawing on knowledge he gained while serving as a National Security Council aide in the Carter administration. He answered questions put to him by Jordanian journalists with a great degree of truth and candour. He seemed to be a pessimist, roving a region beset with pessimism, stemming from its view towards the seriousness of the U.S. position vis-a-vis "balanced solutions to the Middle East crisis".

Washington has much work at hand-starting with Lebanon where it can prove its credibility in its dealings with the Arabs. The Arabs believe that Washington has said too much and offered enough comment on the U.N. Security Council Resolution 242, and Jarring, Scaramo and Rogers up to Camp David without being able to free its political power from the Zionist grip.

Dr. Quandt believes that we are now facing the Lebanese touchstone and that Washington has to

concentrate its efforts on securing an Israeli withdrawal. This totally contradicts the Israeli view in the current negotiations with Lebanon. Israel aims mainly to arrive at a peace treaty, the opening of borders, and the normalisation of relations with Lebanon by establishing diplomatic representation. Israel is therefore exploiting its military presence in Lebanon as a tool of blackmail to impose its will and gain all this as a price for its withdrawal.

How can Washington concentrate on an Israeli withdrawal while Israel rejects this demand and, at the same time, continues to enjoy U.S. economic, financial, and military backing? Can Washington really exert pressures on Israel? And if so, is it willing to do that? That is the real touchstone, and Lebanon presents the best opportunity for the U.S. to prove its credibility, which will reflect on any future peace efforts concerning the Palestine problem which is more complicated than the Lebanese issue.

The Lebanese experiment is the real touchstone for future Arab-American relations. Those Arabs who now display their concern and issue threats and ultimatums to Lebanon warning it not to commit the "capital sin", are now called upon to prove their will-power and presence with regard to the Lebanese question. For, if they prove a failure and impotent now, it will be impossible for us to have any faith in their ability in handling the Palestine question.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Israel's aims differs from those of Lebanon

The first round of Lebanese-Israeli talks, held at Khalde, revealed disagreement of the aim each side has in mind of the negotiations. The Lebanese side considered Israel's withdrawal of its forces from Lebanon its main target at the negotiating table, while the Israelis aim for normalisation of relations between the two countries, to be followed by a second Arab-Israeli bilateral agreement, with Lebanon following Egypt.

This major difference led to disagreement on negotiations agenda, and the Israelis started a new pressure campaign, quite close to an open threat, through making it clear to the Lebanese side that the Amman Agreement of 1949 is no more valid.

Israel's political and economic objectives at the negotiating table are quite evident, and a forced bilateral agreement, opening avenues for Israeli commodity penetration into Lebanese markets,

seems to be the main directive at the negotiations, a fact Defence Minister Sharon did not seek to hide when he addressed the Knesset foreign and security committee last week.

Israel tries to make it clear, particularly to the Americans, that a bilateral treaty with Lebanon is possible, and this in turn helps rule out any urgent effort for starting a comprehensive peace offensive based on President Reagan's initiative until it is time for Washington's preoccupation with the approaching U.S. election campaign.

If things do not work that way, then a new obstacle to a comprehensive effort will be created, as the solving of the Lebanese issue stands out as a prerequisite for any extensive step. Time would be efficiently manipulated to serve Israeli ends both ways.

Al Dustour: Lebanon-Israel gap--too wide to bridge

The direct Lebanese-Israeli negotiations started at Khalde Tuesday, under American auspices; and the first thing to be noticed is that the negotiations represent a precedent of dangerous consequence in international relations -- The Israelis, as an invading and occupation force, insist on reaping gains from their aggression, after all the destruction and loss of lives they had inflicted upon Lebanon.

Lebanon has invariably realised what Israeli drives at, and during preparations for the talks, and later at the first round of negotiations, the Lebanon

ese openly stressed that the negotiations are of a military character, and solely aim at securing an unconditional Israeli withdrawal from Lebanese territories.

Speeches by the heads of the two delegations at the negotiating table referred to two different perspectives governing each parties stand. Against the Lebanese target of ending the occupation, the Israelis concentrated attention on the normalisation of relations between the two sides. The gap is too wide and deep to bridge.

RED & BLACK

By Jawad Ahmad

1982: A year to forget

The year 1982 has not been a very good one. It has been full of events that this part of the world would like to forget. The sweeping invasion of Lebanon by the Israeli armed forces stands out as the major calamity. Its aftermath is yet much more horrible, particularly the bloody killings in of Palestinians in Sabra and Shatila.

In 1982, the Iraqi-Iranian war reached limits that have been unprecedented before in the history of the area. No one seems to care enough to put an end to this cruel war, as if there is a tacit agreement that it is useful to all.

The world economic situation reached by the end of the year a new bottom level despite more optimistic mid-year predictions. All attempts to patch things up in the ailing international monetary order have failed to come up with anything concrete. The downfall will stay with us most of 1983.

The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) has also lived its crumbling moments.

By the end of this year, the OPEC meeting in Vienna asserted the organisations deterioration. The meeting also could not avert the continued oil-price war which is of disadvantage not only to its members but maybe also to those who receive aid and loans from the OPEC countries.

To make sure that the year 1982 does not end in a graceful way, the month of December had many tragic moments in store. To name but a few: There was an earthquake in Yemen, snow storms in USA and Europe and floods in India.

One could go on enumerating the bad moments of 1982. But what about 1983? Will it be a better year? I do not want to be a clairvoyant, but I shall attempt to make a prognosis.

The world recession will go on, but it is expected that by August early but cautious signs of improvement will appear.

The Iraqi-Iranian war might ease off simply because the price

of oil in the free market will hit the \$20 mark, although the declared price will fluctuate around \$30.

In 1983, it is expected that the Begin government of Israel will fall and be replaced by a weak Labour government. In spite of this, the peace process in the area will pick up speed and fresh hopes will rise. Reagan will use the occasion to launch his presidential campaign.

Talks on disarmament will also resume with the hope that the nuclear arms race will be halted, at least in Europe.

The year of 1983 will be relatively better than the preceding ones. Yet, it must be emphasised that 1983 looks bright only seen in relief against the gloomy 1982 -- when events prospects and hopes reached a point so low, that there is no lower.

It is implicitly assumed that sensibility and rationality shall prevail. Should this assumption prove to be wrong, then 1982 shall be 24 months long.

Indecision and procrastination

By Nicholas Bray

BRUSSELS — The memory of the European community's founding father, Robert Schuman, lives on at common market headquarters in an austere commemorative block of stone, but his goal of unity seems as far off as ever.

"Robert Schuman -- promoter of European union" reads the inscription on the two-metre high rock in French, German, Italian and Dutch, the languages of the original six founders of the European community.

Today, almost 20 years after Schuman's death in 1963, indecision and procrastination frequently seem to be the order of the day in the steel, glass and concrete buildings surrounding his tomb-like monument. In the eyes of some commentators, the goal of European union may even be receding. At the European commission, officials complain about the frustrations of trying to build a united Europe, while governments spend months and years arguing about such things as fishing rights, butter and eggs. Plan for a uniform voting system for elections to the European Parliament in 1984 have been held up because no one can agree how it should work.

The Common Market's executive, the European Commission, has come under increasingly sharp criticism both from officials who work in it and from diplomats and others outside. "This is an inefficient organisation," complains the assistant of one of the institution's most senior members. "The level of debate at meetings of the 14 commissioners is low and the actual output is frequently poor."

Fourteen officially appointed commissioners run the Commission's affairs -- two each for Britain, France, Italy and West Germany and one for Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. Their ostensible function is to act as a collegial body in the interests of the European Community as a whole, making proposals for

Common Market policies and seeing to their implementation once agreed.

But officials say much of their time is spent in looking after their own government's interests get bogged down in internal haggling.

A recent example was the Commission's failure this month on two successive occasions to agree on proposals for 1983 price increases for the Common Market's eight million farmers. The price increase proposals are an important annual event in the European Community calendar, marking the start of months of office tortuous bargaining between member governments. The Commission's draft was to have been produced at the start of December. But discussions got bogged down in arguments over subsidies for Italian tomato-growers, delaying any decision.

Schuman, the former French foreign minister who in 1950 launched the idea of a European community for coal and steel, is buried at Scy-Chzelles, near Metz, in his native Lorraine. One of the Community's achievements for which he shares the credit is the creation of peace and co-operation between Europe's two formerly warring neighbours, France and Germany.

On May 9, or "Schuman day", which is the anniversary of his historic speech, employees at the European Commission all get a day off work.

But in spite of high salaries, life at the Commission is often frustrating for many aspiring young officials. A system of earmarking key jobs for specific nationalities is frequently a barrier to promotion. The complexities of a bureaucracy operating in seven different languages add to the cost and reduce the Commission's efficiency.

Commission President Gaston Thorn of Luxembourg, whose mandate has just been extended by Common Market governments for a further two-year period, likes to talk of "forging the European

Community of the second generation."

But diplomats criticise the way the Commission has tackled one of the key challenges to the Community--the development of new industrial technologies to combat rising unemployment.

"We have to cooperate on a European scale to develop new technology," Italian ambassador Renato Ruggiero said. "But instead, the Commission has been concentrating on dying industries like steel."

Mr. Ruggiero still regards the Commission as an essential institution because of its supra-national character. Other commentators disagree, asserting that national governments tend to second only second-rate politicians to the European Commission because they do not wish it to emerge as too strong a challenge to them.

"Away with the Commission", read the headline on a recent newspaper article by a British Socialist member of the European Parliament, Joyce Quin. She suggested abolishing the Commission and transferring its staff to the European Parliament and the Council of Ministers which groups the 10 member governments.

Another idea floated is for a supra-national institution of ministers for Europe from each of the 10 states, answerable both to their governments and to the European Parliament. Both ideas would give more power to the Parliament, which at present has very little outside the Common Market budget. But diplomats say governments would resist such a suggestion for fear of seeing their own national power eroded, leaving still uncompleted the task of building a united Europe.

Ethiopia seems to enjoy greater stability

By Bernard Edinger
 Rewer

ADDIS ABABA — Eight years after toppling Emperor Haile Selassie, and more than five years after bloody internal strife known as the "red terror", Ethiopia's Marxist military government appears to be enjoying greater stability. The government of Lieutenant-Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam is still faced in the north with a 21-year-old rebellion in Eritrea and an increasingly bitter guerrilla campaign by secessionists in Tigray province, plus occasional fighting on the Somali border to the south. Despite that, there are signs that the geographically vast nation is increasingly stable.

During the 1977 terror in the capital, Addis Ababa, gunfire resounded each night in fighting between the military and extreme leftist students, and corpses were found on the street in the morning. Today it is one of the safest capitals in Africa, diplomats say. This is partly due to a curfew from midnight and the existence of a Soviet-inspired political security organisation which operates street by street.

Yet there is hardly any crime by day, or in the long hours before curfew when shoppers through the main streets or take the cool mountain air of Addis Ababa--"new flower" in Amharic--which lies up to 2,500 metres above sea level. Shops seem amply supplied with basic necessities, though there are queues outside bakeries due to rationing.

Unlike many African capitals, where homes for the rich lie far from huge shanty-towns, Addis Ababa is a sprawling, unplanned yet not ungraceful mixture of modern residential and business centres interspersed with small rural-type settlements. Although the shacks in such urban "villages" resemble those of slums elsewhere in Africa, these are different because of water taps and electricity often absent in other countries. But the capital, where goats and sheep sometimes graze close to modern office buildings or in the shadow of elegant international hotels, is not typical of the whole country.

Ethiopia is an agricultural country and 90 per cent of its estimated 33 million inhabitants live in small villages which seem sometimes to be just emerging from the iron age.

Rural poverty is widespread and occasional murderous droughts, as well as the effect of past civil strife and cross-border fighting, have resulted in 4.5 million people living as virtual refugees within their own country. The highly active Relief and

Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) brings them aid, working together with foreign donor groups. But RRC chairman Stiles Adouma complains that political factors have resulted in Ethiopia getting one of the lowest levels of aid among the world's least developed countries. He says Ethiopia gets \$8.50 per assisted person annually instead of \$22.50 elsewhere.

The reasons for Western hesitation in aiding Ethiopia appear to lie in the country's complex, yet close relationship with the Soviet Union. One Western diplomat told Reuters that aid in Ethiopia was better used than in many other African countries. But he said the aid meant that since earned by Ethiopia itself would not have to be earmarked for social and economic projects and could be used for purposes frowned upon by the West. Western embassies estimate that Ethiopia now owes the Soviet Union \$2 billion for arms to equip the country's formidable 300,000-strong military establishment.

There are an estimated 6,000 Soviet advisers in Ethiopia, half of them military and the others doctors, engineers and other specialists. No Soviet uniforms are to be seen in Addis Ababa outside the diplomatic cocktail circuit but nationals of East European countries wearing ill-cut civilian suits or imitation blue jeans abound in shops and the streets. Jokes are told about them by some residents but there seems to be no overt resentment against them among the population. Cuban soldiers--there are 9,000 of them in the Ogaden region--are even more inconspicuous in the capital. This reporter saw only two uniformed Cubans during a week in the city. Wearing combat fatigues and Soviet-type wide-brimmed tropical campaign hats, they walked with open amazement through the dust of the "mercato," a giant bazaar. They were unarmed, self-conscious and seemingly penniless. Some Western diplomats say Colonel Mengistu would distance himself from the Eastern bloc were it not for his weapon needs.

As evidence, they point to attempts to draw Western tourists and draft plans for joint economic projects with the West. They especially refer to what they interpret as Ethiopian foot-dragging in the creation, at Soviet behest, of a local Communist party.

A "commission for organising the party of the working people of Ethiopia" was created three years ago. The commission has yet to form such a party which, according to diplomats, could rapidly become a "counter-power" to the ruling provisional military administrative council.

LETTERS

A betrayal of India's religious freedom

To The Editor,

Your feature article headlined "Hindu-Muslim tension in India" (Jordan Times Dec. 27) is really surprising and damages the image of the Indian community as a whole.

There is no need to say India is one of the best democratic nations in the world. We are really proud of it. India has more than 80 million Muslims, and Islam is the second largest religious faith. We have more than 100 principal towns; Baroda is one among them having a population of more than 550,000. It is an industrial and cosmopolitan town, where Hindus, Muslims, Buddhists, Jains, Sikhs, Parsis, Christians (both Roman Catholics and Protestants) live side by side.

Respectful of cast and creed, people are enjoying a happy and contented life there. In Baroda, a minor incident occurred; unfortunately it happened between Muslims and Hindus. But, at any rate, it cannot be labelled as tension between the two largest faiths in India. Throughout the world we can see fighting. Father kills son, mother kills daughter, brother kills brother, brother kills sister, husband kills wife, superior kills inferior, and vice-versa. This is happening because of hypocrisy. Just compare our five fingers, all are not the same size. In the same way, one can observe five different characters in a single family of five.

If a son beats his own mother--there will definitely be two groups forming--one supporting the mother and the other on the side of the son. This is a dirty political trick played by so-called political leaders, who try to take undue advantage of the situation.

This is what happened in Baroda, the politicians and Western media took timely advantage of the situation there. This is honestly, an outright betrayal of India's religious freedom.

Thanks,

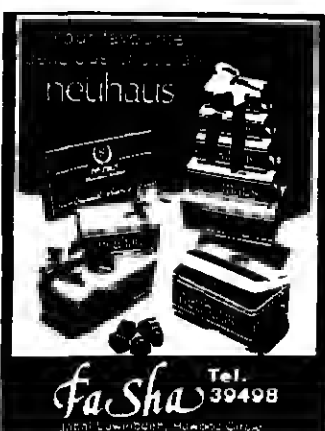
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Decline in breast-feeding is killing babies

By Tony Barber
Rouler

UNITED NATIONS—A sharp decline in breast-feeding in Third World countries is condemning thousands of babies to death, according to a United Nations report.

The report, by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) said that if more mothers could be persuaded to breast-feed their babies instead of using bottles, one million infant lives a year could be saved by the 1990s.

UNICEF warned that in much of the Third World, bottle-fed babies are three to five times more likely to suffer from malnutrition than breast-fed babies.

It called bottle-feeding "the most unnecessary malnutrition of all," and said breast milk is more hygienic, more nutritious and cheaper than commercial substitutes.

The report charts a precipitous decline in breast-feeding in Third World countries which, it says, is condemning thousands of babies to tragic deaths.

In Singapore, the number of breast-fed babies fell from almost eight in 10 in 1951 to only one in 10 in 1971. In Mexico it fell from 95 per cent in 1960 to 40 per cent by 1966, and in Chile from 95 per cent in 1955 to 20 per cent this year.

UNICEF attributes the decline in breast-feeding partly to makers of breast milk substitutes who, concerned at shrinking markets in industrialised countries, saw new sales opportunities in the large and rising infant populations of the Third World.

UNICEF argues that women in developing countries have turned to bottle-feeding influenced by promotion campaigns directed for example at "those who can't breastfeed" or "mothers with insufficient milk."

According to the report, the results can be disastrous.

"Breast milk is the best food for a baby in any society," it says. "But in the materially poor communities of the developing world, its advantages over bottle-feeding can widen to a difference between life and death."

The UNICEF report says a low-income mother usually cannot read the instructions on a tin of formula or afford to buy her baby enough over an extended period.

It cites a recent study in Barbados which found that 75 per

cent of low-income mothers who had given up breast-feeding were stretching a four-day tin of milk to last anything from five days to three weeks.

"At that point, of course, it is the infants themselves who pay the highest price," the report says.

Other problems are that a low-income mother is often unable to boil water at the required intervals or sterilise the necessary equipment.

The World Health Organisation (WHO), has reported that in Chile babies fed from bottles in the first

three months of their lives are three or four times more likely to die than their breast-fed brothers and sisters.

In Egypt, the risk of infant deaths in poor families rises fivefold when the baby feeds from a bottle, and in India bottle-fed babies have been found to suffer twice as many respiratory infections and three times as many cases of diarrhoea as babies fed at the breast. Mass campaign

The UNICEF report calls for a mass campaign to change medical attitudes and hospital practices, to

control promotion and marketing of artificial milk, and to reassure mothers that breast-feeding is best.

"If such a campaign were comprehensive enough," it says, "then UNICEF believes that one million infant lives a year could be being saved within a decade from now."

UNICEF says the advantages of breast milk over formula do not stop at improved hygiene and nutrition.

Breast milk, and especially colostrum, which is the first milk secreted by a mother after she has

given birth, has immunological qualities not present in substitutes.

Breast-feeding also releases a hormone in the mother called prolactin which acts as a natural contraceptive.

"Although an unreliable form of family planning from the individual mother's point of view, it nevertheless prevents several million conceptions a year in mothers whose bodies have not fully recovered from pregnancy," the report says.

Alan Berg, senior nutrition

adviser to the World Bank, has calculated that more widespread breast-feeding in India would avert some five million births a year.

The report notes that breast-feeding is beginning to increase again in industrialised countries, and that at least 35 nations have introduced codes governing the marketing of breast milk substitutes.

It says the results are encouraging, but adds: "not all the codes now being adopted are as effective as they should be."



Bottle feeding is one of the industrialised world's most dangerous exports. The feeding of powdered milk — often overdiluted with unclean water in an unsterile bottle — has increased sharply in the developing countries, claiming the lives of uncounted thousands of infants. Meanwhile, in the industrialised world itself, the advantages of breastfeeding are being rediscovered — UNICEF

Photographers: above — Laura and Hans Sansom; right — Peter Williams

Randa Habib's CORNER

Think positive for 1983!

During the past few days I've been struck by the number of people around me who are feeling "run down".

Everything would lead you to believe they have all that it takes to be happy, yet they feel blue and ready to disintegrate.

Depression, it seems, is the price of civilisation—and we cannot escape it.

Did you know that according to the surveys carried out by the World Health Organisation 100 million depressed persons are being treated in psychiatric hospitals and that three times this number are suffering from the same disease outside hospitals?

Depression is a state we all pass through at different levels at certain moments of our life: "Life is absurd, I feel useless, why go on living?" I have often heard friends make such statements, because life does sometimes look senseless and has become so mechanised that we feel anonymous.

Thank heavens that this state is usually temporary and we manage to curb these unhappy moods. I have always thought that auto-suggestion is the best way to keep up your morale. Are you overwhelmed by unhappy thoughts? Try to think positively!

All negative thoughts you have about yourself hurt you, and you become unhappy. Every positive thought stimulates you. The recipe for high morale is self-confidence, and being convinced that you are valuable and useful to others. In short, you should think highly of yourself. Send yourself flowers!

Let's face the coming year with high spirits, and who knows? Maybe it will smile back!

Finding the funds for our security

By Fahd Fanek
Al Ra'i Columnist

The 1983 fiscal budget as presented to the National Consultative Council contains basic principles, priorities and objectives which the government aims to achieve.

Foremost of these are the provisions for enhancing and strengthening the armed and security forces' capability in the face of enemy ambitions and dangers.

Translating the allocations into figures, the government has earmarked JD 200 million for these forces — nearly 25 per cent of the overall budget and 17 per cent of national revenue. Comparatively speaking, this proportion is among the world's highest peace-time budgets.

Security is therefore consuming a quarter of our budget, but its allocations fall far below the armed forces' requirements of modern arms that would enable the country to repel aggression. Of course, Jordan's own resources and revenues are incapable of providing the

necessary funds for these requirements.

These facts place the other rich Arab states face to face with their national responsibility and duty. Should they shirk this duty, the Arab nation could eventually suffer from very grave consequences.

The Jordanian armed forces are well-known for their high military efficiency, competence and readiness to answer the call of duty. Yet their budget is less than 2 per cent of that of the Saudi Arabian armed forces. This seems to call for Saudi Arabia and the Gulf countries to double Jordan's armed forces' budget. This could be done by slightly increasing these rich countries' military appropriation bills.

We can't help seeing a contrast between Jordan's attitude viz a viz Arab states which fail to honour their financial commitment to us, and that of other confrontation states which somehow manage to get what they want.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

04:30 Koran
04:50 Cartoon
05:10 Anderson
05:55 Film
06:00 Cartoon
06:50 Program Review
07:00 Local Programme
08:00 News in Arabic
08:30 Arabic Series
09:30 Arabic Play
09:40 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

06:00 French Programme
07:00 News in French
07:30 News in Hebrew
08:30 Mind Your Language
09:10 Magazine
10:00 News in English
10:15 Movie of the Week: "Death Penalty" - Sotgen Desbaret & Oana Elest

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM
A party on 95.60 KHz, SW

07:10 Morning Show
08:00 News Summary
08:05 Top Session
08:10 News Summary
08:15 Top Session
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24:00 News Summary

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 International
06:35 Special 06:45 Financial News
06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News; 24

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS

* Soviet book exhibition, at the University of Jordan Library. Ends Thursday.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Amman, tel. 24590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Lubweidh, 37440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Hussein, 661757.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abadi, 25541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabbal Amman, 43453.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.
Armenian Interdenominational Church (Interdenominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Smeisani, 663249.

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre tel. 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 44993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44003
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Haya Arts Centre 665195
Hussein Youth City 667181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.M.A. 664251
Armenian Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 84355

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also music from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

*This information is supplied by Alfa Information department at Amman Airport tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

06:45 Cairo (EA)
08:45 Cairo (RJ)
08:55 Aqaba (RJ)
09:00 Amman (RJ)
09:15 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (GF)
09:30 Jeddah (RJ)
09:40 Ouhara (RJ)
09:45 Kuwait (RJ)
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10:15 Beirut (RJ)
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DEPARTURES

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07:00 Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
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FOR FRIDAY

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

10:00 Koran
10:20 Children's Programme
11:00 Popeye
1

I.T.V. Channel - 6

* Jordan Television began its trial transmission on 17/2/1968 and the official transmission on 27/4/68

- * Transmission on two separate channels began on 10/7/1972
- * Colour transmission began on 27/4/1974

* The main channel transmission power is 110 kW E.R.P.: in Amman First Circle area, Jabal Luweibeh, Prince Mohammad Street, Hashimi Mall, Midtown (channel 9), Mahatta (channel 10), Taileh (channel 10), Ma'an (channel 8), Aqaba (channel 9), Wadi Musa (channel 10), Irbid and the north on channel 9, Deir 'Ala and nearby areas channel 26, North Shuneh and nearby areas channel 54, South Shuneh and nearby areas channel 43

The foreign programme transmits with 100 kw power E.R.P. and can be viewed in the following areas:

First Circle Amman, Jabal Luweibdeh, Prince Mohammad street, midtown channel 11. Aqaba channel 5, Irbid and the north channel 11, Deir Alla and nearby areas channel 29, North Shuneh and nearby areas channel 57, South Shuneh and nearby areas channel 46.

J.T.V. Channel-6

SATURDAY	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
● Le Journal ● L'Esprit de Famille	Variety Show	Téléfilm 1st Part	Téléfilm 2nd Part Cuisine Multique	Documentaire	Bouba Le Village dans Les Nuages	Feature Film
NEWS IN FRENCH						
Fernoscope Danse	Variety	Magazine Sportif	Dans	Aujourd'hui en France	Documentaire ● Films ● Jours	Aujourd'hui en France
NEWS IN HEBREW						
Tips on Health	Insight	Dances of the World	Chemistry Experiments	Women Around the World	Technology	Solar Research
NEWS IN ARABIC						
Young at Heart Miss Jones & Son Documentary Saturday Variety Show	Focus Heat Seller - Shogun - Inside the Third Reich	The Other 'art 100 Great Paintings Documentary	Movie of the Week	Benson Barney Miller World War III Marce Polo	Private Benjamin Eight is Enough	Tales of the Unexpected 100 Great Paintings Nicholas Nickelby
NEWS IN ENGLISH						
Feature Film	Music in Time	The Agatha Christie Hour	Dallas	Play of the Week	Feature Film	Falcon Crest
NEWS SUMMARY IN ARABIC						
Cont. Feature Film						Cont. Feature Film

The Agatha Christie Hour

Ten witty, ingenious tales have been translated for the television screen in the Agatha Christie Hour a series of ten hour dramas.

The list of stories includes

romantic light comedies, occult thrillers, and spine-chilling mysteries. All share the familiar well-loved Christie atmosphere of the twenties and the thirties.

The Other Art

The Other 'Arf'

A second series of The Other 'Arf again finds Lorraine Chase and John Standis teaming as the cockney model Lorraine and the upper class Member of Parliament Charles whose romance brings social barriers crashing to the ground.

Every Monday at 8:30



The life and adventures

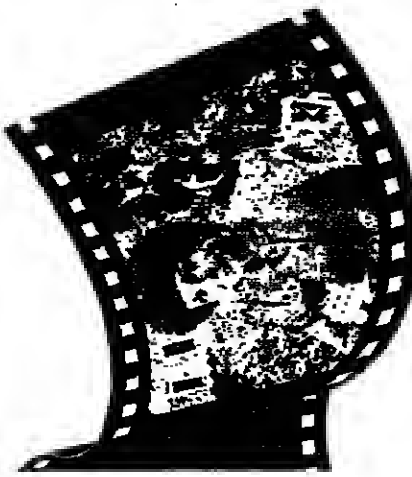
of Nicholas Nickleby

A serial of the classic Charles Dickens novel based on the Royal Shakespeare Company's smash hit stage production.
Every Friday at 9:10

Every Friday at 9:10

LOYALTY

FALCON CREST



Music in Time

erica. The performances will be complemented with documentary film relevant to the inspiration behind the music.

**Presented by James Gal-
way produced and Directed by
Derek Bailey featuring the
Los Angeles Philharmonic
conducted by Carle Mura
Giullini.**

Every Sunday 10:15



Falcon Crest:

Set in the lap of Northern California's lush wine country, Angie Channing, a wealthy and powerful grandma matriarch rules. She inherited the winery from her Italian immigrant grandfather. She also rules the lives of everyone with whom she is associated or to whom she related.

It's the story of a quest for happiness for some, for others it's a matter of survival. It's one family's internal conflict, a struggle for power...a struggle for peace.

Every Friday at 10:15



Shogun 12 Hours

ways of life and two ways of love all are brought together in a mighty story of a time and place a flama with conflict, passion, ambition, lust and the struggle for power.
***Every Sunday at 9:10**

Every Sunday at 9:10

NEWS IN BRIEF

More Israelis join strike

TEL AVIV (R) — Thousands of Israeli civil servants Wednesday joined three-day-old strike by public employees over new wage agreements, trade union spokesman said. The Histadrut labour federation said teachers would join the strike Thursday if the government did not resume negotiations. The effects of the strike by about 150,000 workers are starting to be felt. Piles of rubbish in the streets, major cities prompted fears of a health hazard and health ministry officials said they were watching the situation closely.

Gulf Bank records 22% growth

DOHA (OPECNA) — In 1982, Gulf Bank International recorded a growth rate of 21.9 per cent according to Bahrain Moneta Agency Chief Executive Majid Mohammad Majid. The total assets of the bank, set up in 1977, reached \$5.66 billion last November, compared to \$4.3 billion in November 1981. Mr. Majid said so far, the bank — jointly owned by the seven Gulf states — had provided \$3.19 billion in loans.

How to visit S. Arabia soon

BAHRAIN (R) — British chancellor of the exchequer Sir Geoffrey Howe will visit Saudi Arabia on Jan. 8 for talks on increasing the kingdom's loans to the International Monetary Fund (IMF). British officials said Wednesday. Sir Geoffrey, who took over this month as head of the IMF's key steering group, the interim committee, would meet Finance Minister Mohammad Abul Khail and Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency Governor Abdel Aziz Al Ouraili during his one-day stay in Riyadh, the officials said.

U.S. officials change forecast

NEW YORK (R) — President Reagan's top economic advisers have cut their forecast for economic growth in the United States in 1983 and now predict slow expansion in the first half of next year. The New York Times reported Wednesday. It said the advisers now expect a real increase in Gross National Product (GNP), the broadest measure of a nation's output of goods and services, of less than two per cent in 1983. A September projection put the rise at 3.1 per cent.

S. Korea considers Iranian project

Tokyo (R) — South Korea is studying the possibility of completing work on Iran's war-damaged joint petrochemical project with Japan, a Japanese official said Wednesday. Mr. Kaoru Yamaguchi, president of the Iran Chemical Development Company (ICD), told reporters a team of nine South Korean experts were studying the multi-billion dollar Bandar Khomeini project in southern Iran at Tehran's request.

U.S., IEC to continue talks

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States and the European Economic Community will hold three days of talks in Washington starting on Jan. 11 in an effort to resolve disputes over agricultural trade policy, administration officials said Tuesday. The two sides agreed on Dec. 11 in Brussels to hold the talks on ways of averting an agricultural trade war, but no details were released then on the dates of the meeting or on the negotiators. The United States, complaining about lost overseas markets, has been rebuffed so far in its demand that Europe eventually end its massive farm export subsidies.

Japanese official urges understanding

TOKYO (R) — Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe Wednesday urged the United States and Western Europe to recognise that Japan had overridden considerable internal political problems in efforts to open its market to imports.

Mr. Abe, who travels to Western Europe next week on a five-nation tour to ease trade friction, said trade protectionism was growing in the U.S. and Europe.

Both Washington and the European Community have been pressing Japan to lower import barriers.

Mr. Abe told foreign correspondents that Japan was unstinting in efforts to preserve the free trade system. It was for this reason Tokyo last week decided to cut tariffs on 75 products and increase quotas on six agricultural products, he said.

He said the measures, which take effect from April 1 after parliamentary approval, "were decided upon at considerable political and social expense domestically."

Mr. Abe added: "They provoked very heated debate and resistance within the government, the (ruling) Liberal Democratic Party, and other quarters."

He said that non-tariff measures for further opening the Japanese market—including those related to import procedures—would be finalised at a conference of economic cabinet ministers next Jan. 13.

"I feel we need to have due recognition by other countries that Japan has overridden considerable difficulties and taken these unilateral measures and I very much hope that other countries will respond to these Japanese efforts to dispel protectionism," Mr. Abe said.

"Protectionism is not only detrimental to the development of the world economy but will bring no long-term benefit whatever for relief from domestic economic problems," the minister said.

"While protectionist or isolationist trends appear to be taking hold in the United States, we hope that the United States will continue to exercise strong leadership for the free world."

Mr. Abe leaves on Jan. 2 to visit Belgium, Britain, France, West Germany and Italy.

Soviet ships refuse to pay increased transit tolls

ANKARA (R) — Soviet merchant ships using the Bosphorus and Dardanelles straits have for the past two weeks refused to pay recently imposed big increases in transit tolls, a senior shipping agent in Istanbul said Wednesday.

The agent, who declined to be identified, said that the Soviets had accumulated a debt of about 500 million Turkish lira (\$2.7 million). Shipping agents in Istanbul, acting for Soviet merchantmen, were instructed by Moscow not to pay the fees, increased about tenfold on last month, according to the agent.

The fees are collected to cover sanitary, lighting and life saving services in the straits which provide the only link between Soviet Black Sea ports and the Mediterranean.

Shipping companies have protested strongly to the Turkish government that the increases were unjustified.

But apart from dropping the increase for ships not in transit, officials have so far refused to lower the fees. The agent in Istanbul told Reuters by telephone that Romanian ships also refused to pay the fees for a few days this month but were now paying again under protest, reserving the right to demand refunds if the charges were altered.

He said the Soviet debt would be subject to 10 per cent fines for late payment, rising to 50 per cent after a month.

The increases meant ships of 20,000 tons were now required to pay about 6.2 million lira (about \$35,000) for a return trip through the straits, shipping companies said.

Turkish authorities were preparing legal proceedings against defaulters and were considering impounding Soviet ships calling at Turkish ports, the agent said.

W. Germany considers tax rise

BONN (R) — West Germany's ruling Christian Democrats (CDU) are considering raising taxes on the rich as part of their campaign to win re-election next March. CDU Spokesman Wolter Von Tiesenhausen said Wednesday.

He said the party was studying several ways of increasing the tax burden on top earners to balance the sacrifices being demanded of welfare recipients by Chancellor Helmut Kohl's centre-right government.

Gulf states face pressure

BAHRAIN (R) — Saudi Arabia and its Gulf allies in the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) face mounting pressure to cut their oil prices from Oman, which has recently offered discounts on official prices but withdrew them later, oil industry sources said Wednesday.

The sources said that Oman, which is not a member of the (OPEC) although it has supported its pricing line, had offered discounts of about \$2 a barrel but that these had subsequently been withdrawn.

The offers could not be officially confirmed.

The Gulf states have borne the brunt of efforts to defend the OPEC reference price of \$34 a barrel in the world glut and have been their sales fall as others gave discounts.

The Gulf Cooperation Council, grouping Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Oman and Bahrain, warned in October that its patience was growing thin.

The Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) reported last

week that council members might cut prices unless OPEC came up with a production-sharing agreement, which eluded OPEC oil ministers meeting in Vienna earlier in the week.

The industry sources said a rumoured meeting of Gulf oil ministers next month to discuss pricing strategy was likely to be heated.

"It looks like the council may have problems in taking a joint stand if Oman is finding it difficult to sell its crude at OPEC prices and goes its own way," one industry expert said.

The expert speculated that Oman withdrew the discount offers after its Gulf neighbours urged it not to act unilaterally on pricing but to await a joint Gulf stand.

Oman, which earlier this year was pumping about 325,000 barrels daily, was having problems in selling its relatively expensive \$34 a-barrel crude, he added.

A number of OPEC countries, including Iran and Libya, have been cutting prices to grab market share from other countries fol-

lowing OPEC's pricing line.

Meanwhile, the outcome of this month's OPEC oil exporters conference in Vienna was a victory for Iran over Saudi Arabia, Iranian Deputy Oil Minister Abbas Honardust said in Tehran.

At a press conference held Tuesday and reported by the national news agency IRNA, Wednesday, Mr. Honardust said a majority of OPEC members had backed Iran's stand on output quotas.

Ministers of the 13-member organisation decided in Vienna last week to limit their total output in 1983 to an average 18.5 million barrels a day to protect a \$34 benchmark that is under pressure from a world oil glut.

They failed to agree on individual output quotas.

Mr. Honardust said Iran would remain a firm and active member of OPEC. It's oil reserves meant it could remain as a member for

another century.

He said the organisation would be destroyed if Saudi Arabia increased its oil production above present levels.

Mr. Honardust said OPEC's decision to hold the benchmark at \$34 a barrel marked the first time in the history of the organisation that the wishes of consumers and producers had coincided.

Countries such as Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Mexico and other indebted countries along with the United States and the European banks would face bankruptcy, Mr. Honardust said.

The debate within OPEC on oil production policy has been overshadowed by an ideological debate between Iran and Saudi Arabia.

Iran held out for an increased production quota of 3.2 million barrels a day at Vienna, a demand which contributed to the lack of agreement on individual quotas.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, DEC. 30, 1982

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Adverse planetary aspects could cause delays early in the day but conditions improve later. Make sure your holiday activities are well planned. Make your New Year Resolutions.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Fine time for going after your personal aims. Don't take risks of any kind today. Make long-range plans for the future.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Being with congenials and getting them to cooperate with you in your plans can bring excellent results at this time.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Don't neglect work awaiting your attention instead of wasting time on less important matters. Strive for happiness.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) You have good ideas now that should be put in operation without delay for best results. Handle business matters wisely.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Talk over business matters with close ties and come to a fine accord. Follow your true hunches and get excellent results.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Get together with associates and plan how to be more productive in the days ahead. Express true happiness.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Do whatever you can to improve your environment today. Figure out a practical way to have more abundance.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Get busy and perfect your skills so that you can have greater benefits in the days ahead. Celebrating now is fine.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Be practical in handling a civic affair and gain added prestige. Keep busy at important activities.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Ideal day to obtain the information you will need later so that you can be more efficient at your regular work.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Be logical and rid yourself of financial worries early in the day. Take needed exercise. Strive for true happiness.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You can accomplish a great deal at this time, so get an early start. Allow time to engage in favorite hobby with congenials.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one of those delightful young persons who will know how to gain the cooperation of others. Plan for a good education now and direct it along lines of business for best results. Don't neglect ethical training.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, DEC. 31, 1982

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Adopt a broader point of view in your relationship with associates and gain increased harmony. Come to new agreements. Take time to improve your surroundings.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Look to business experts for advice you need. Contact close allies in the evening who can be of assistance to you.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Concentrate on how you can be more productive in the days ahead. Take no risks where finances are concerned.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Make it a point to see that today's activities are well organized before you launch into them. Aim to please family members.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) A good day for shopping and marketing. Study a new outlet that could add to your abundance.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Handle matters of credit intelligently in the morning and later you can join congenials for recreation. Be happy.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Going after your personal aims will see you gaining them quickly. Try to meet the expectations of family members.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Formulate a new plan that will help you become more successful. Go to the right sources for important data you need.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Close friends can be helpful in a new project you have in mind. Obtain information you need from an expert.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You can make a fine impression on higher-ups now. Study a new outlet that looks promising. Relax tonight.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) New ideas you have can be put in operation quickly with good results following. Lend a helping hand to others.

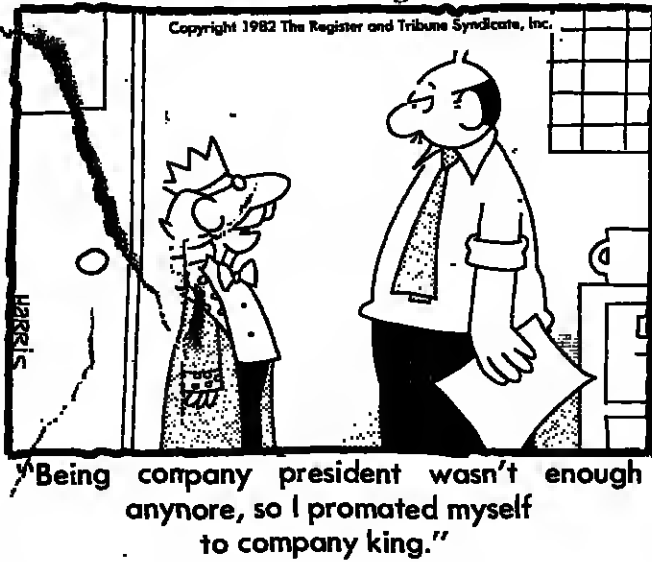
AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Be sure to keep those promises you have made to associates. Avoid the expenditure of too much money.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Make better arrangements with those you wish to be associated with in the future. Seek the advice of an expert.

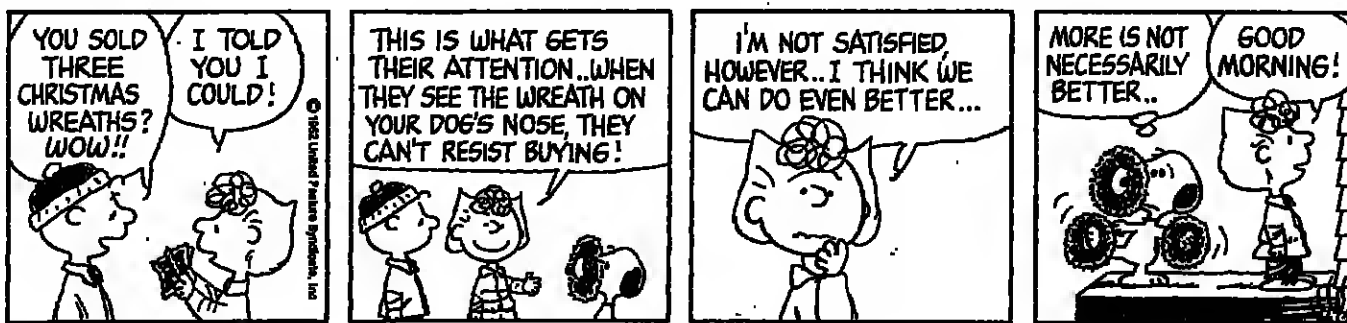
IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will have the knack of getting others to join in some worthy cause, and should have sufficient education in order to make the most of this ability. Your progeny will be most interested in sports.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

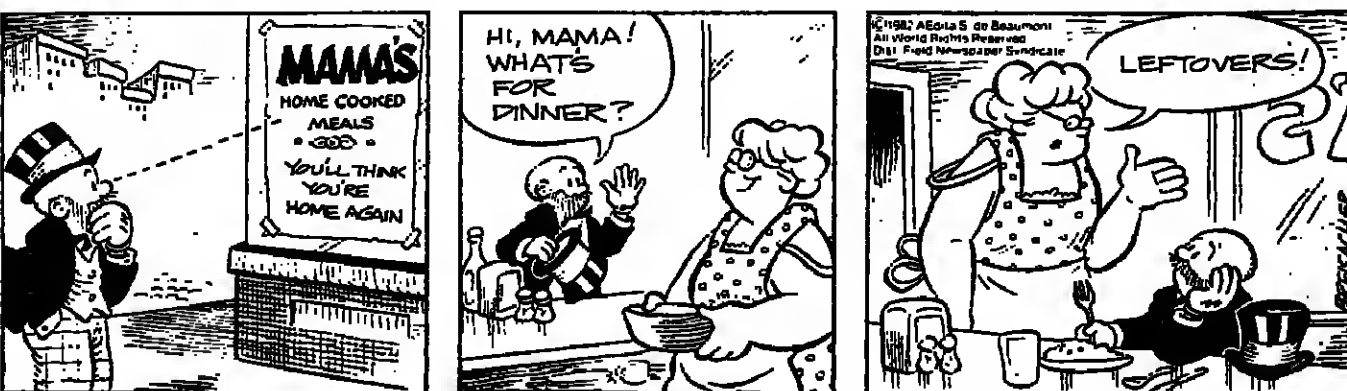
THE BETTER HALF By Harris



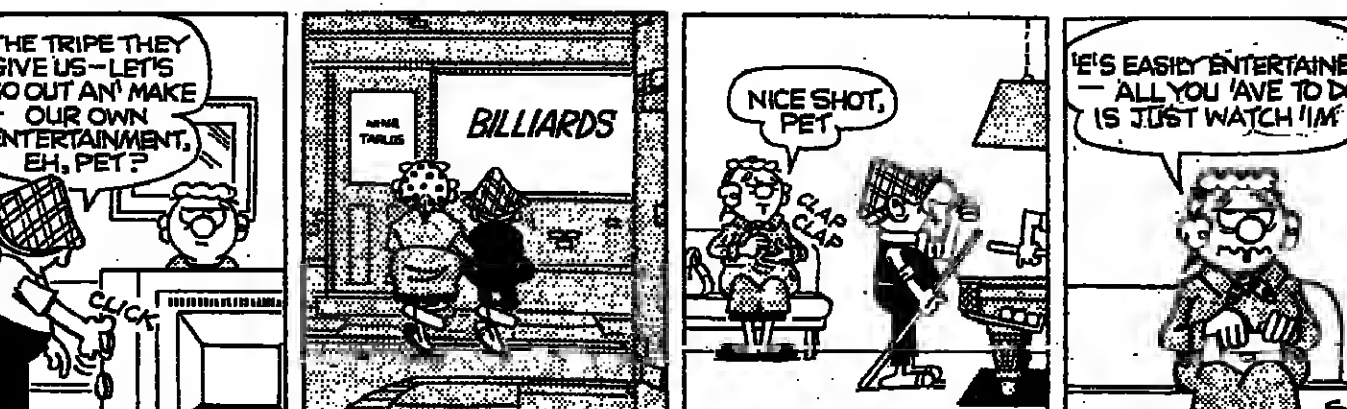
Peanuts



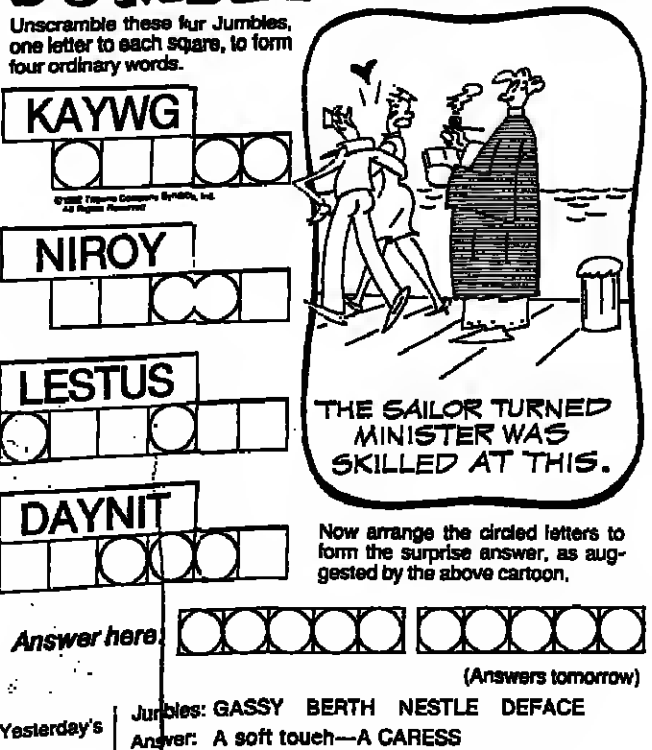
Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME By Henri Arnold and Bob Lee



WORLD

U.S. wants to exchange aid for Portuguese bases

LISBON (R) — The United States has asked for military facilities in mainland Portugal for the first time in exchange for increased U.S. help in rearming the country's military forces, Portuguese officials said Wednesday.

The officials, who asked not to be named, said the United States had asked to build a satellite-tracking station and also wanted access to a number of air bases on the mainland.

At present, the United States only has use of the strategic Lajes air base in Portugal's mid-atlantic Azores Islands.

The United States and Portugal earlier this month began formal negotiations in Lisbon on renewing the Lajes agreement, which expires on Feb. 4.

American embassy officials said the United States was seeking a "broader security relationship" with Portugal. They said the U.S.

delegation at the Lajes talks had made a number of proposals for access to additional facilities, but they declined to give details.

Parliamentary sources said the United States had asked for a missile-tracking station in mainland Portugal.

They said Washington also had told Lisbon it wanted to station tankers and planes at a number of mainland airports and build additional fuel stores at Lajes to help transport the new U.S. Rapid Deployment Force (RDF).

There was, however, no question of the United States wanting to store nuclear warheads in Portugal and Washington had not asked to station fighter planes or medium-range bombers at any mainland Portuguese base, the sources stressed.

The United States agreed to give \$60 million in military aid and \$80 million in economic aid

for the Azores when the Lajes agreement was last renewed in 1979.

This time, Portugal, which faces severe budgetary constraints next year, wants more for Lajes and is insisting that each additional facility carries a separate price tag, according to cabinet sources.

Portugal has two other foreign bases apart from Lajes. One is the French missile-tracking station on the island of Flores in the Azores and the other is the West German air base at Beja, south of Lisbon. The United States has shown some interest in sharing the Beja base with the Luftwaffe.

Formal talks on Lajes and other military issues are due to resume in Lisbon on Jan. 10, the officials said. But even if the base agreement is not renewed by the time it expires, it can be extended for up to a year.

700 Polish internees can now apply for clemency

WARSAW (R) — About 700 people imprisoned for violating martial law in the last year are eligible to apply for clemency under a special procedure announced earlier this month, government officials said Wednesday.

They said the clemency procedure, adopted with plans to suspend martial law on Friday, was open to those sentenced to prison "for politically motivated crimes" since the military takeover on Dec. 13 last year.

The official press has given wide publicity to the procedure. Its introduction disappointed church and opposition leaders who had called for a general amnesty for those convicted of martial law offenses.

The government newspaper Rzeczpospolita said a special team had been established at the public prosecutor's office and, depending on the demand, six to 10 prosecutors would deal exclusively with clemency requests.

Under the procedure a prisoner, his relatives, workmates or some social association can apply for clemency. The appeal will initially be handled by the court which sentenced him, then considered by the prosecutor and finally by the council of state.

A justice ministry spokesman said courts had been instructed to deliver an opinion on an application within three days of receiving a report from the prison where the convicted person was being held.

Soviet Muslim soldiers reportedly help Afghans

ISLAMABAD (R) — Soviet soldiers from the Muslim republic of Uzbekistan helped Muslim guerrillas attack a major airfield in Afghanistan last week by showing the way through minefields, Western diplomats said Wednesday.

The diplomats said there was extensive damage to parked aircraft and airport buildings during the raid on the Bagram airfield north of the Afghan capital Kabul.

Uzbek soldiers guarding the

base guided the guerrillas through minefields around the airfield perimeter, they said.

Afghan guerrilla groups have reported growing support in Soviet Muslim republics bordering Afghanistan.

Earlier this year travellers returning from the Soviet-Afghan border said guerrilla groups claimed to have distributed thousands of their membership cards inside the republics.

Random breath tests reduce accidents in Australian state

SYDNEY (R) — The use of random breath tests in New South Wales, Australia's most populous state, has brought about a dramatic reduction in the number of road accident deaths during the Christmas holiday period, police said Wednesday.

There were only eight road deaths in the state between Christmas Eve and Tuesday compared with 32 over the same period last year, a police spokesman said.

The reduction also showed through in the national figures which fell to 26 from 66 last year when the Christmas holiday was one day shorter.

Australia has long suffered one

of the worst road accident rates in the world. Most Australians who die between the ages of five and 34 do so on the roads of this sprawling nation.

All states enforce strict drink-driving laws and New South Wales introduced the new-style tests earlier this month in an effort to stem the flood of accidents which account for more than 1,000 of each year's nationwide death toll of more than 3,000.

Police set up virtual road blocks and select passing motorists at random to blow into a breathalyzer. If they fail, they face heavy fines, loss of their driving licence and possible jail terms.

Explosive Pulitzer case ends

PALM BEACH, Florida (R) — The judge in a multi-million dollar high society divorce case has ruled that the wife of publishing empire heir Peter Pulitzer committed "flagrant acts of adultery" during their marriage.

After a lengthy action highlighted by allegations of Kinky sex and drug abuse, circuit judge Carl Harper Tuesday awarded custody of the couple's twin five-year-old sons to Mr. Pulitzer, 52, millionaire grandson of newspaper tycoon Joseph Pulitzer.

But he ordered Mr. Pulitzer to pay his wife Roxanne, 32, \$48,000 for "rehabilitative alimony" and awarded her \$50,000 worth of jewellery, a \$20,000 Porsche sports car and legal fees estimated at over \$100,000.

Mrs. Pulitzer had sought half her husband's share of the multi-million dollar family fortune.

At the hearing Mr. Pulitzer accused his wife of lesbianism, she charged him with incest and both agreed they had led jet set lives full of unorthodox sex and cocaine use.

During the hearing, Mr. Pulitzer named several men with whom his wife was alleged to have had affairs and one woman — Jacqueline Kimberly, 32, wife of 72-year-old Kleenex millionaire James Kimberly.

He said that at one time he, Roxanne and Jacqueline all went to bed together.

Mrs. Pulitzer denied the lesbianism charge and alleged her husband had had sex with his daughter by a former marriage. The daughter, Liza Leidy, denied this.

Mrs. Pulitzer will be allowed to

visit her sons, Mack and Zack, on alternate weekends and certain holidays.

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